"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, K.

NAZDATNYY, Semen Mikhaylovich; DMITRIYEV, K., spetsredaktor; TUROVSKIY, B., redaktor; ZAVADSKIY, B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[For gas distribution engineers] Stroiteliu o gazosnabzhenii. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1957. 157 p. (MIRA 10:7)
(Gas distribution)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

BROUN, K.; DMITRIYEV, K.; YEVTYUKHOV, K.; VOLKOV, Yu., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Discussing the article "Methods of drawing-up industrial safety rules and their contents." Okh. truda i sots. strakh. no.6:47-54 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Starshiy inzhener po tekhnike bezopasnosti ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni tresta "Yuzhuraltyazhstroy" Orenburgskogo sovnarkhoza, g.Orenburg (for Broun). 2.Tekhnicheskiy inspektor stantsii Sinarskaya Yuzhno-Ural'skoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Dmitriyev). 3.Zamestitel' nachal'nika Spetsinspektsii Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR (for Yevtyukhov). 4.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov, Leningrad (for Volkov).
(Industrial safety)

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DMITRIYEV, K. (Tashkent)

Models are speeding. Za rul. 17 no.7:13 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Uzbekistan--Automobiles--Models)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

CHERNOV, A.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.; GIMEYN, S., inzh (Moskva); KHAYKIN, V.; DASKOVSKIY, V.; DMITRIYEV, K.; YUDIN, G.; SHASHNIN, Yu.

Technological information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.5:36-42 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Laboratoriya tekhniki bezopasnosti Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka (for Gimeyn).
(Technological innovations)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, K. A., INZH.

UKRAINSKIY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIY INSTITUT SOORUZHENIY

MONTAZH SANITARNO-TEKHNICHESKIKH SISTEM V ZDANIYAKH IZ SHLAKOBETONNYKH BLOKOV. PAGE 45

SO: SBORNIK ANNOTATSIY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIKH RABOT PO STROITEL'STVU, MOSCOW, 1951

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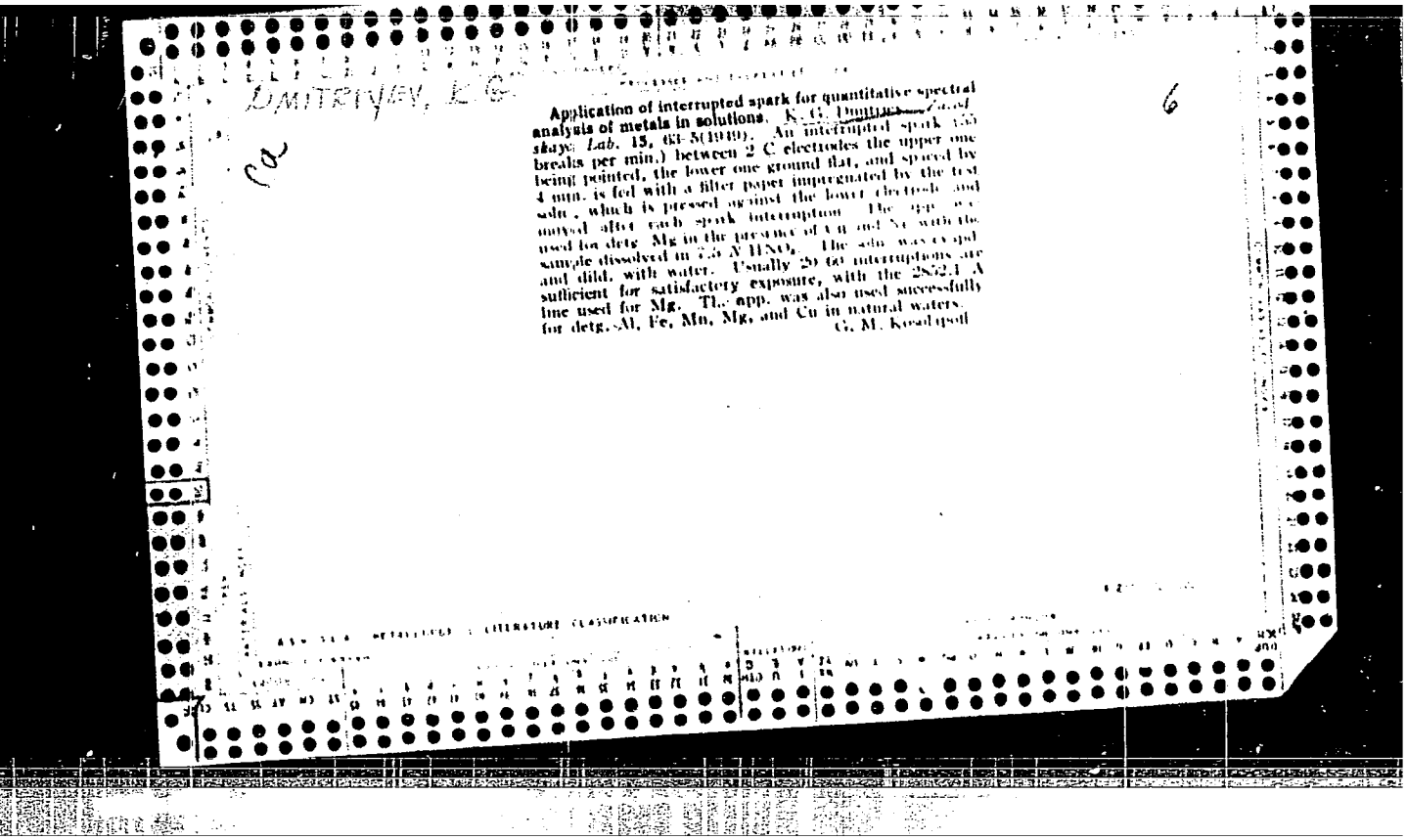

DMITRIYEV, K. G.

Ca

6

Application of interrupted spark for quantitative spectral analysis of metals in solutions. K. G. Dmitriyev. *Zavod. skaya Lab.* 15, 63-5(1949). An interrupted spark (50 breaks per min.) between 2 C electrodes the upper one being pointed, the lower one ground flat, and spaced by 4 mm. is fed with a filter paper impregnated by the test soln., which is pressed against the lower electrode and moved after each spark interruption. The app. was used for dets. Mg in the presence of Cu and Ni with the sample dissolved in 2.5 *N* HNO_3. The soln. was evapd and dild. with water. Usually 20 to interruptions are sufficient for satisfactory exposure, with the 2852.1 A line used for Mg. Th. app. was also used successfully for dets. Al, Fe, Mn, Mg, and Cu in natural waters.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

SHCHERBINA, A. K., MASTERKO, K. A., DMITRIYEV, K. I. and STEPENKO, N. F.

"Antibiotics against experimental pasteurellosis in poultry."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 40

(SHCHERBINA, A. K., Prof., MASTERKO, K. A., and DMITRIYEV, Dotsents, STEPENKO, N. F., Ordinator - Ukrainian Acad. Agricultural Sci.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, K. I., SHCHERBINA, A. K., GORBAN', N. I. and NASTENKO, K. A.
(Candidates of Veterinary Sciences and Doctor of Veterinary Sciences)

"The Testing of biomycin in pasteurellosis of ducklings"

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, no. 10, October 1961, pp. 81-89

DMITRIYEV, K. I. - Cand. Vet. Sci

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, K. YE.

28(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2087

Elementy sistem avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya. ch. 1: Chuvstvitel'nyye usilitel'nyye i ispolnitel'nyye elementy (Elements of Automatic Control Systems. pt. 1: Sensing, Amplifying and Control Elements) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 722 p. (Series: Osnovy avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya, t 2) Errata slip inserted. 13,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: F. F. Galteyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. A. Karesev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, P. P. Klobukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. V. Petrov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Yu. D. Ragozin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Yu. R. Reyngol'd, Engineer, B. A. Ryabov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, B.D. Sadovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, A. G. Saybel', Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A. A. Shevyakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Scientific Eds.: I. M. Vitenberg, Candidate of Technical Sciences, A. I. Moldaver, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Yu. Ye. Ruzskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Series: V. V. Solodovnikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Eds. of Publishing House: G. F. Polyakov, A. G. Akimova, and G. M. Konovalov; Tech. Eds.: A. Ya. Tikhanov

Card 1/13

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Elements of Automatic Control Systems (Cont.) SOV/2087

and T. F. Sokolova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Construction (Mashgiz): N. V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and scientific personnel and for instructors of vtuzes concerned with problems of automatic control.

COVERAGE: The authors explain the principle of operation of automatic control elements and servomechanisms. They also discuss typical automatic control circuits and present equations of motion and static and dynamic characteristics of automatic control elements. They describe sensing elements, amplifiers, control elements and transducers. The book contains Sections I, II, and III of Part 1, Volume II, "Principles of Automatic Control." The following persons participated in writing the present work: D. A. Braslavskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 4 of Chapter III and paragraphs 1-8 and 14 of Chapter IV; L. S. Gol'dfarb, Doctor of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7 of Chapter I; A. I. Guzenko, Candidate of Technical

Card 2/13

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Sciences, paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII; K. Ye. Dmitriyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 2 of Chapter XIII; V. A. Kalashnikov, Engineer, Chapter XIV; P. P. Klobukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Chapter VIII; P. F. Klubnikin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Chapter XII; I. M. Krassov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 1 of Chapter XIII, and Chapter XIV; D. S. Pel'por, Doctor of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1-3of Chapter III; V. V. Petrov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 1 of Chapter XIII, and Chapter XIV; M. A. Rozenblat, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Chapter VII; Yu. Ye. Ruzskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1, 3-5 and 8-10 of Chapter 1, paragraphs 2-5, 12, 13 and 17 of Chapter II, paragraph 3 of Chapter XIII, and Chapter IX; B. D. Sadovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1 and 2 ofChapter X; A. A. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Chapter VI; V.K. Titov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 9-13 of Chapter IV, paragraph 4 of Chapter X, and Chapter XI; G. M. Ulanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 1 of Chapter II; Ye. V. Filipchuk, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 6-11, 14-16 and 18-29 of Chapter II;

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A. Ye. Kharybin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Chapter V; and V. A. Khokhlov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 1 of Chapter IX and paragraph 1 of Chapter XIII. References appear at the end of each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction 1

SECTION I. SENSING ELEMENTS, TRANSDUCERS, MODULATORS AND DEMODULATORS 4

Ch. I. Sensing Elements for Measuring Electrical Quantities 6
1. Bridge sensing elements 6
2. Electronic sensing elements 11
3. Permanent-magnet moving-coil sensing elements 17
4. Electrodynamic sensing elements 22
5. Electromechanical transducer 24
6. Electromagnetic sensing elements 32
7. Induction sensing elements 32

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIEV, K. Z., ILKOVSKAYA, Z. G. and TODOLSKAYA, M. Z.

"Magnesium ammonium phosphate in vegetation Tests", Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers, No. 113, pp 44-9, 1933.

Pot expts. with flax on a podzolix soil and oats on a pegraded chermozem show that Mg NH_4 phosphate is a very favorable source of N and P. The Mg apparently improved the quality of the flax. $MgHPO_4$ proved to be a better fertilizer than ammoniated $MgHPO_4$. The flax, as a rule, does not tolerate high quantities of N. The oats responed to the N in the fertilizer. Mg NH_4 phosphate was superior to pptd. phosphate for mustard and peas. but not for buckwheat. Ot is suggested that or oily plants, such as flax and mustard, the Mg in this new fertilizer is highly effective.

J. S. Joffe.

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YURGENSON, Yu., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, L., inzh.

No such case is possible with us. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 3 no.4:66-67 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Construction industry--Safety measures)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

BUGOV, A.U., inzh.; KLIMENCHENKO, T.V., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, L.A., inzh.

Expedient design of annular connecting flanges for hydraulic turnine rotors and standardization of their calculation. Energomashinostroienie 9 no.5:6-10 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Hydraulic turbines) (Flanges)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L.B.

The acoustic nature of some physiological adaptations of the vocal apparatus during singing. Probl.fiziol.akust. 3:34-44 '55. (MIRA 9:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy muzykal'no-pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Gnesinykh, Moskva.
(MUSIC--PHYSIOLOGY) (VOICE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L. B.

"Radiological Investigation of the Structure and of the Adaption of the Vocal Apparatus of Singers."

dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences at the Inst. for Physiology im I. P. Pavlov.

Defense of Dissertation (Jan-Jul 1957)
Sect. of Biological Sciences
Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 118-120

KL 20-57 56

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

S/121/63/000/002/002/010
D040/D112

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, L.B., and Lisitsyn, N.M.

TITLE: Investigation of a magnetostrictive microfeed drive

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no.2, 1963, 5-9

TEXT: The magnetostrictive behavior of K65 (K65) alloy rod, 35 mm in diameter, has been studied in an experimental unit especially designed by the Moskovskiy stanko-instrumental'nyy institut (Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments) and built at the "Krasnyy proletariy" Plant. It is fitted with an optical head with 0.0001 mm divisions. The purpose of the studies was to provide data for designers of magnetostrictive drives for precision machine tools, such as used in the British "Cincinnati No.2" centerless grinder and some other machines. The observations of the rod behavior are described in detail and practical recommendations are given. K65 alloy has a relative elongation of 86.10^{-6} even without special heat treatment, and has been found a suitable material for the drive rods. It is recommended (1) to use a magnetic circuit permitting almost total magnetic saturation at low currents in the magnetizing coils; (2) to use current of not more than 0.5 amp/mm^2 density in order to prevent elongation through heating; (3) to use heat-removing

Card 1/2

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Investigation of a magnetostrictive microfeed drive

arrangements if stronger current is used; and (4) to fix the rod ends extremely rigidly. The screening effect of eddy currents in the rod prevents high drive speeds during operation in the zone corresponding to the linear sections of the static characteristics. Additional studies are needed to establish the proper design of cooling arrangements. Development of standard drive designs for different types of precision machine tools is recommended. There are 8 figures.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

ACC NR: AP5024955 EWA(c) JD/HW/DJ SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0015/0016

AUTHORS: Antonov, A. V.; Tselikov, A. I.; Dmitriyev, L. D.; Potapov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Machine for rolling of finned sheets on a press. Class 7, No. 173690 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research and Construction Institute of Metallurgical Machine Construction (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 15-16

TOPIC TAGS: metal rolling, metal working, metal sheet

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a machine for rolling of finned sheets on a press, including an undriven roll and a hydraulically driven moving plate (see Fig. 1).

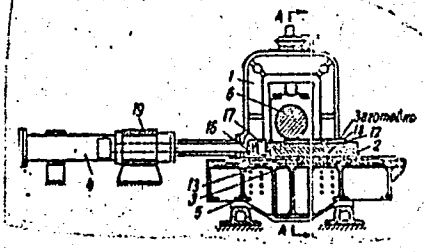

Fig. 1. [Abstractor's note: no nomenclature given]

Card 1/2

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L 8131-66

ACC NR: AP5024955

To decrease the hydraulic force requirements, the plate is supported by a linear roller bearing and on the sides is guided by gear racks meshing with gears connected to the ends of one of the rollers of the roller bearing. A second version has provisions for rotating the roll during its heating prior to rolling. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan63

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

AM4035369

BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Dmitriyev, Leonid Georgiyevich; Sosis, Petr Moiseyevich

Programming in the design of spatial structures (Programmirovaniye rascheta prostranstvenny*kh konstruktsiy), Kiev, Gosstroyizdat USSR, 1963, 225 p. illus., biblio. 4,000 copies printed. (At head of title: Zonal'ny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektny*y institut tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo proyektirovaniya zhily*kh i obshchestvenny*kh zdaniy Goskomiteta po grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture pri Gosstroye SSSR).

TOPIC TAGS: civil engineering, spatial structure, construction, electronic computer, ALGOL-60, algorithm, linear equation, computer programming, structural mechanics

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book gives numerical methods of calculating buildings using modern digital machines (electric and electronic). Great attention is given to analysis of the algorithmic languages, problems of creating machine algorithms, and the technology of programming. Application of economic organization of the memory of electronic computers based on a study of the features of the matrix structure that are characteristic for problems of structural mechanics and applied elasticity theory are proposed. The algorithmic language ALGOL-60 is used to develop a number of programs for systems of linear equations of certain structures and the

Card 1/3

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general programs of calculating spatial systems in a nonlinear position are given. The book is intended for engineers, designers, researchers, and students in civil engineering. The general part of the book relating to problems of programming, solution of linear equations of structural mechanics, etc. can be used by specialists in ship building, aviation and machine building industries.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword -- 3
Ch. I. New approach to calculation based on the development of computer technology and programming -- 5
Ch. II. Solution of systems of linear equations of structural mechanics on electronic computers -- 75
Ch. III. Languages used in programming -- 16
Ch. IV. Spatial structures -- 94
Ch. V. Derivation of basic equations -- 119
Ch. VI. Calculating spatial systems in nonlinear positions -- 141
Ch. VII. General programs -- 150
Ch. VIII. Use of general programs -- 163
Ch. IX. Optimal programs for calculating structures -- 191

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

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Ch. X. Translation of programs from the ALGOL-60 language to the computer language -- 212
Bibliography -- 223

SUB CODE: MA, DP SUBMITTED: 02Dec63 NR REF SOV: 073.

OTHER: 004 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

ACCESSION NR: AT4039354 S/3093/64/000/005/0024/0049

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, L. B. (Engineer)

TITLE: Magnetostriction methods for achieving small linear displacements

SOURCE: Moscow. Stankoinstrumental'ny*y institut. Kafedra "Metallorezhushchiye stanki." Issledovaniya v oblasti metallorezhushchikh stankov, no. 5, 1964, 24-49

TOPIC TAGS: magnetostriction, machine tool, metal cutting, lathe, automatic lathe, microfeed, ferromagnetism, cobalt, nickel, iron, permalloy, ultrasonic milling, magnetostriction motor

ABSTRACT: The article begins with a consideration of the physical essentials of the phenomenon of magnetostriction, in which it is shown that magnetostriction is one of the characteristics of the ferromagnetic behavior of matter. The "domain theory", proposed by Weiss in 1907, is explained in terms of its applicability to magnetostriction. Elongation properties of cobalt, nickel, iron and permalloy-45 are analyzed and the values of magnetostriction saturation and certain physical characteristics of the most widely used magnetostriction materials are discussed. In a section dealing with the industrial application of magnetostriction, the author notes the advantages of magnetostriction converters as compared with other sources of ultrasonic oscillations (gas-stream, thermal, piezoelectric, and

Card 1/5

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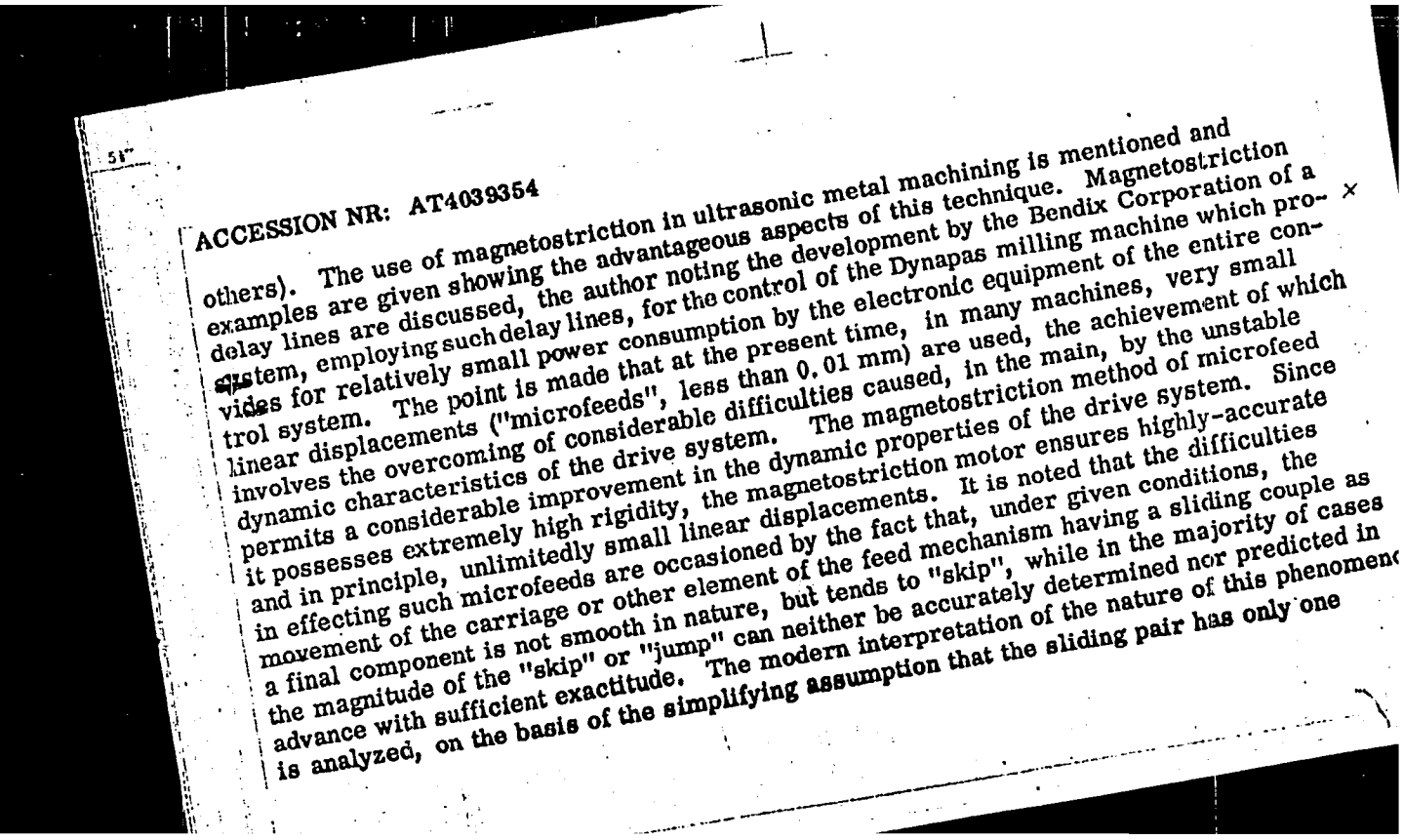

ACCESSION NR: AT4039354

others). The use of magnetostriction in ultrasonic metal machining is mentioned and examples are given showing the advantageous aspects of this technique. Magnetostriction delay lines are discussed, the author noting the development by the Bendix Corporation of a system, employing such delay lines, for the control of the Dynapas milling machine which provides for relatively small power consumption by the electronic equipment of the entire control system. The point is made that at the present time, in many machines, very small linear displacements ("microfeeds", less than 0.01 mm) are used, the achievement of which involves the overcoming of considerable difficulties caused, in the main, by the unstable dynamic characteristics of the drive system. The magnetostriction method of microfeed permits a considerable improvement in the dynamic properties of the drive system. Since it possesses extremely high rigidity, the magnetostriction motor ensures highly-accurate and in principle, unlimitedly small linear displacements. It is noted that the difficulties in effecting such microfeeds are occasioned by the fact that, under given conditions, the movement of the carriage or other element of the feed mechanism having a sliding couple as a final component is not smooth in nature, but tends to "skip", while in the majority of cases the magnitude of the "skip" or "jump" can neither be accurately determined nor predicted in advance with sufficient exactitude. The modern interpretation of the nature of this phenomen is analyzed, on the basis of the simplifying assumption that the sliding pair has only one

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ACCESSION NR: AT4039354

degree of freedom. The author shows that insufficient rigidity of the drive system limits the operational speed of the system and renders it unstable. Drive mechanisms with a high degree of reduction, possessing a rather great degree of flexibility, are unable to provide the extremely small displacements necessary, for example, in precision tools and in automatic regulatory devices. As a result of the variation in time of both the rigidity of the system and the conditions of friction on the guide elements, it is impossible accurately to predict in advance either the magnitude of the "jump" of the performing element or the operational speed of the system. Moreover, the accuracy of drive mechanisms having large reduction is limited by virtue of the magnitude of the jump, which in certain cases is unacceptable. Consequently, the author concludes, the instability in the magnitude of the jumps and speed of operation of mechanisms with a high degree of reduction renders these devices unreliable for work requiring an accuracy of displacement on the order of tenths of a micron. What is required for such micro-displacements is a high-speed mechanism with high rigidity and stable accuracy, which permits the variation of the feed magnitude. The following chapter of the article deals with existing mechanisms for microfeed and a brief description of the basic characteristics. In this section the author demonstrates that none of the mechanisms known at the present time (mechanical, hydraulic, hydromechanical, elasto-mechanical and thermodynamic) satisfy all the requirements already discussed in the paper. A separate section of the article is devoted to a description and discussion of an

Card 3/5

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ACCESSION NR: AT4039354

industrial magnetostriction drive model (motor) developed by the Airborne Instruments Laboratory, Inc. of the United States and called the "Inchworm." The use of an "Inchworm"-type motor on the Cincinnati No. 2 centerless grinding machine is the subject of a further chapter, after which the author takes up the discussion of the use of magnetostriction micro-feed drive in Soviet machine tools. This method, he tells us, was first used in the Soviet Union for obtaining small displacements on an experimental model of a coordinate-boring machine (model 2A54OP) for the accurate positioning of the table and carriages. Details of the design of the magnetostrictor are given and the operation of the entire combined device (tool and magnetostriction drive) is described. Somewhat later a magnetostrictor was used with diamond-cutting and centerless grinding machines. This use was preceded by investigatory work to study the parameters of the magnetostriction motor, carried out at the SKB-3 (Odessa). The results of the experiments conducted at this office are summarized in the article. The paper concludes with a few remarks concerning the use of magnetostriction drive mechanisms with several other machine tools (the MK-12 and OS-216 diamond-boring machines and the L54-S2 centerless grinding machine). Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 7 tables and 16 figures.

Card 4/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

ACCESSION NR: AT4039354

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy stankoinstrumental'ny*y institut (Moscow Machine Tool Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 04Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: IE, MM	NO REF SOV: 020	OTHER: 002

Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L.

Why there is no ample supply of dimmers. Kinomekhanik, No 3, 1952.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L.G., inzhener.

Acoustic method of locating cable damage. Energetik 1 no.2:6-8 Jl '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Electric cables--Testing)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

GERSHUN, L.Z.; ABRAMOV, A.G.; DMITRIYEV, L.G.

Using an exciter to start a generator used as a synchronous compensator. Energ.biul. no.8:26-27 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8) (Dynamos)

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GERSHUN, L.Z., inzhener; ABRAMOV, A.G., inzhener; DMITRIYEV, L.G., inzhener.

Starting a generator in the capacity of a synchronous compensator with the aid of an exciter. Energetik 2 no.5:15-17 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Dynamos)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L.B.

Designing magnetic circuit for a low-feed magnetostrictive drive.
Stan. i inst. 34 no.12:6-9 D '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L.I.

Interaction of somatic and vegetative conditioned and unconditioned responses in the catatonic, stuporous form of schizophrenia. Trudy Inst.vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 5:21-37 '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)
(REFLEXES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L.I.

Investigations on impaired coordination of the cortical signal systems in the catatonic, stuporous form of schizophrenia.
Trudy Inst.vys. nerv.deiat. Ser.patofiziol. 5:38-54 '58(MIRA 11:12)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

KRASIL'SHCHIK, B.Ya.; VERBLOVSKIY, A.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELKIN, L.A.; DMITRIYEV, L.I.; STOLYAROV, I.M.

Automatization of feeding pulverized coal in slag treatment by the fuming process. TSvet. met. 33 no.6:31-36 Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Zinc—Metallurgy) (Automatic control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

ACC NR: AT6036411 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2536/66/000/006/0021/0032

AUTHOR: Vishnyakov, D. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Sovalova, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Paisov, A. I. Candidate of technical sciences); Dmitriyev, L. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of the rate of rolling from the homogenizing temperature on the structure and properties of KhN77TYuR (EI437B) alloy

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 66, 1966, Struktura i svoystva aviatsionnykh staley i splavov (Structure and properties of aircraft steels and alloys), 21-32

TOPIC TAGS: nickel chromium aluminum alloy, titanium containing alloy, boron containing alloy, alloy homogenization, cooling rate effect, alloy structure, alloy property/KhN77TYuR alloy

ABSTRACT: The structure and properties of KhN77TYuR(EI437C) nickel-base alloy, homogenized at 1080C for 8 hr, cooled at different rates (in water, oil, air or in furnace) and then aged at 750C for 16 hr, have been investigated. Tests at room temperature showed that specimens cooled at a rate of 500 °/min (oil quenched) had the highest strength and ductility: tensile strength 96.0 kg/mm^2, yield strength 69.8 kg/mm^2, elongation of 18.0%, reduction of area 22.5%. The notch toughness also

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ACC NR: AT6036411

increased with the increasing cooling rate from 2 kg·m/cm^2 in specimens cooled at a rate of 1 °/min to 6 kg·m/cm^2 in water-quenched specimens. The highest rupture strength was observed in specimens cooled at a moderate rate of 20 °/min. Specimens cooled at a higher or at a lower rate had lower heat resistance. Air cooling (140 °/min) causes decomposition of γ-solid solution and the precipitation of the Ni (Ti Al) strengthening phase at 780C. At lower cooling rates the decomposition of solid solution begins at a higher temperature (900C at 1 °/min rate). The particle size of the strengthening phase decreases with increasing cooling rate: 1200—2500 Å at 1 °/min and less than 500 Å at 20 °/min. The microsturcture of the alloy with a maximum rupture strength is characterized by a uniform distribution of the strengthening phase particles (300—500 Å) within grains of γ-solid solution, an accumulation of chromium carbides, primarily at grain boundaries, and by the presence of layers of solid solution free of the strenthening phase along the grain boundaries, which prevent failures at small amounts of deformation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

ACC NR: AT7002854 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3239/66/000/003/0061/0069

AUTHOR: Golubchenko, A. I.; Dmitriyev, L. I.; Lobov, I. V.; Shreytul', A. Yu.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigations of the effect of a marine gas turbined foreward arrangement on combustion chamber characteristics.

SOURCE: Nikolayev. Korablestroitel'nyy institut. Sudostroyeniye i morskiye sooruzheniya, no. 3, 1966. Sudovyye energeticheskiye ustanovki (Ship power equipment), 61-69

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, gas turbine engine, marine engine, turbine design, combustion chamber, combustion chamber temperature, flow characteristic

ABSTRACT: The effect of foreward-arrangement design on the combustion chamber characteristics of marine gas turbines has been investigated on four types of annular combustion chambers burning T-1 GOST 4138-49 kerosene or GOST 4749-49 diesel oil. Flow aerodynamics in the combustion chamber, combustion completeness, gas-outlet temperature field, combustion-chamber resistance, and the limits of a steady combustion are discussed in detail and individual design features are graphically

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT7002854

respresented. As demonstrated, axial-velocity distribution in the combustion chamber, combustion completeness relative to the excess-air ratio, mean exhaust-gas temperature, and the combustion chamber's wall temperature and resistance are significantly influenced by the particular design of the combustion chamber's foreward arrangement. Generally, the combustion-chamber opening factor ϕ, which is the relationship of all of its apertures to its middle section primarily affects the resistance (increased ϕ decreases resistance, and vice versa); increased recycling improves the combustion conditions, and the use of an airflow whirling device to direct a vortex against the flame-tube walls improves the temperature field of the flame-tube walls and behind the combustion chamber. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 21, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

DMITRIYEV, L.K.

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, L.K. 136-2-7/22

TITLE; Ways of Raising the Erficiency of a Type ГК-30 Electrofilter, Removing Dust from Roasting Gases. (Puti povysheniya effektivnosti elektrofiltra GK-30, ochishchayushchego ot pyli obzhigovyye gazy)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.2, pp. 36 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The type ГК-30 electro-static filter commissioned at the roasting plant of the Ufaleyskiy Nickel Works was found to have a low efficiency (90% retention of nickel dust). The causes of this are discussed and research work by a team (directed by N.N. Yeliseyev) from the Gintsvetmet Institute outlined. The filter is a horizontal one and consists of two sections in each of which three successive electric fields are produced. Among the measures tested was single unit half-wave rectification of the current feeding two filter units resulting in a 40 000 Rouble annual saving of electricity. A section of the article deals with this system and a diagrammatic representation is given. Another measure investigated and adopted was automatic shaking of electrodes, and this raised the daily catch of dust by 75.8 kg, the dust content being 0.212 g/m^3 compared with 0.341 g/m^3 with semi-automatic shaking. Circuit diagrams of the automatic system are given and its

1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

Ways of Raising the Efficiency of a Type K-30 Electro-filter, 136-2-7/22
Removing Dust from Roasting Gases.

operation is described in detail. A description and circuit diagram are also given of an automatic system of successive switching on and lowering of voltage, which was advantageously adopted. All the above measures caused the ore-section efficiency to rise from 90-93 to 97-97.5%; with both sections working the efficiency is 98%. There are 3 figures.

2/2

ASSOCIATION: Ufaley Nickel Works. (Ufaleyskiy Nikelevyy Zavod)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

Dmitriyev, L.M.

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology 5-2-10/35

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, L.M.

TITLE: On the Geological Structure of the Ufaley Intrusion Region in the Middle Urals (O geologicheskom stroyenii rayona Ufaleyskoy intruzii Srednego Urala)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, #2, pp 133-136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author denies the existence of the Ufaley granite massif which is shown in the geological maps of the Urals.

There are 3 complexes of rocks composing this region:

1. The lower metamorphosed complex which is composed of the 4 layers (from bottom upward): quartzites, biotite and amphibole gneisses, quartzites and quartz-muscovite shales, and amphibole gneisses;
2. The upper metamorphosed complex which is composed of a) amphibole gneisses, quartzites and micaceous-garnet shales, and b) quartzites;
3. Green rock layers which are composed of various green shales.

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520005-4

5-2-10/35

TITLE: On the Geological Structure of the Ufaley Intrusion Region in the Middle Urals (O geologicheskom stroyenii rayona Ufaleyskoy intruzii Srednego Urala)

The author concludes that in this region there is a junction of folded formations: ancient, whose direction is NW, and recent ones, whose direction is NNE.

The article contains 3 geologic maps.

No references are cited.

ASSOCIATION: Not indicated.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated.

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

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